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New Haven Letter.

Miss Pryor, sister of Major W. R.

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Pryor, late of the Twenty-second regi-

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LAWS FORBIDDING THE DESTRUCTION OF TIMBER IN EUROPE.

Governments Have Supervision Over Private as Well-as National and Communal Forests Reforesting Carried on by Established Departments.

In Germany the various governments own and manage, in a conservative spirit, about one-third of the forest area, and they also control the management of another sixth, which belongs to villages, cities and public institutions. in so far as these communities are obliged to employ expert foresters and must submit their working plans to the government for approval, thus preventing improvident and wasteful methods. The other half of the forest property,

in the hands of private owners, is managed mostly without interference, although upon methods similar to those employed by the government, and by trained foresters, who receive their education in one of the eight higher and several lower schools of forestry which the various governments have established.

The several states differ in their laws regarding forest property. Of the private forests 70 per cent are without any control whatever, while 30 per cent are subject to supervision, so far as clearing and devastation are concerned. The tendency on the part of the gov-

ernment has been rather toward persuasive measures. Thus in addition to buying up or acquiring by exchange and re foresting waste lands-some 300,000 acres have been so reforested during the last 25 years—the government gives as their waste land. During the last 10 years \$300,000 was granted in this way In Austria, by a law adopted in 1852 not only are the state forests-compris ing less than 30 per cent of the total forest area-rationally managed, and the management of the communal forests nearly 40 per cent-officially su pervised, but private owners-holding great light. about 32 per cent-are prevented from devastating their forest property to the detriment of adjoiners. No clearing for agricultural use can be made without cree the rule the consent of the district authorities, or style of from which, however, an appeal to a perform th civil judge is possible, who adjusts the

Any cleared or cut forest must be replanted or rescaled within five years. On sandy soils and mountain sides clearing is forbidden, and only culling of the

ripe timber is allowed. ". too fat, or t In Hungary, also, where liberty of dressmaker w private property rights and strong objection to government interference had been jealously upheld, a complete reaction set in some 15 years ago, which led fat and flari to the law of 1850, giving the state conconscious tha trol of private forest property as in Aus-

you will be ou may cou Under a law adopted in Italy in 1888 the fat and f the department of agriculture, in co-opyour material eration with the department of public works and in consultation with the foraccept your d estal committee of the province and the -revers. The respective owners, is to designate the rived from th territory which for public reasons must has the repute be reforested under governmental confickle and m

The owners may associate themselves | Mail and Exp for the purpose of reforestation and for the purpose may then borrow money at been on used and organism ment coninstitution, the contributing three-fifths of the coforestation upon condition that the work

is done according to its plans and within the time specified by the government. In Russia until lately liberty to cut, burn, destroy and devastate was unrestricted, but in 1888 a comprehensive and well considered law cut off, so far as this can be done on paper, this liberty of vandalism. For autocratic Russia this law is rather timid and is in the nature of a compromise between commuly do think l nal and private interests, in which much

in man in di if not all depends on the good will of do' dis maw A federal law was adopted in Switzer land in 1876 which gives the federation control over the forests of the mountain region embracing eight entire cantons and parts of seven others, or over 1,000. 000 acres of forest. The federation itself a moment ref does not own any forest land, and the cantons hardly 100,000 acres, somewhat muth, ma'am over 4 per cent of the forest area, twothirds of which is held in communal

ownership and the rest by private own-

The federal authorities have supervision over all cantonal, communal and picture of whi private forests, so far as they are "protective forests," but the execution of the law rests with the cantonal authorities under the inspection of federal officers. In France not only does the state manage its own forest property, one ninth of the forest area, in approved manner, and supervise the management of forests belonging to communities and other public institutions; double the area of state forests, in a manner similar to the regulation of forests in Germany, but it extends its control over the large area of private forests by forbidding any clearing except with the consent of the forest

A Great Scheme. "Scribble has a great scheme on "What is it?"

administration. - Century Magazine

element is at a "He's getting up a book that is bound to sell well and be popular with the la-It may surpr "What is it?" that a daugh war, by his graceful sitle and enemter of 20 different

Gerry, a signer livery, aided greatly by his " "chosen are it's opened, unusually fine illustrations, deserve, wins Chithe hearty applause of his hearers. Do not forget the date; this Saturday | Fetitions for the laying evening in the Glen Ridge Church Tickets main in Lincoln Street an

ton Road, and for the int novels. So, no matter whe gas on Hamilton T. Ger it will be the last of the book. The pringe T. Ger cago Inter Ocean:

Fred-How are you getting on with Miss Angell? Did you speak with her An Agreement. five years ago governor as you determined? her to her be

Fred-And how did it come out? failed her, as Frank-So so. I said to him, "Mr. Angell, I love your daughter." Said he: not permit a celebration, but she receiv-"So do I Now let's talk about someed a few calls from intimate friends thing else."-Boston Transcript. and many notes of congratulation.

"THE GAME WORE ON." The Evening Work Ended to the Entire

Satisfaction of the Banker. The banker, who sat at the head of the

ment of New York, is very skillful with table, was kept busy selling stacks of chips. The betting was neavy, and there were but two men who seemed to be both rifle and pistol. Miss Pryor practical chips. The betting was heavy, and there tices several hours each week at a private shooting gallery. She has handled a rifle The blue chips all came their way. It was simply a case of bullneaded luck. It since she was a girl and is a wonderful a man held four kings, one of this pair fancy shot. The Kildare club, which a man held four kings, one or this pair fancy shot. The Kildare ciub, which would bob up with four aces or a straight has its happy hunting ground in the would bob up with four aces or a straight flush or something of the kind and spoil

Adirondacks, numbers almost as many

its members. The costume of the ladies Meantime the two lucky players con-Meantime the two lucky players conversed cheerfully about their luck and dress, with a shortish skirt, knickerbockintended to do with the mon-intended to do with the mon-ers, a trim coat and a small, soft hat tended to do will the same as a trim coat and a difference of young the said one, "go down to a The outfit is similar to that of young in ey. "I shall," said one, go down to a The outfit is similar to that of young fur store and buy my wife that cape she English girls, who of late have gone in fur store and buy my ware that cape and has been wanting so long. I know it is for shooting with so much earnestness.

The season, but this is an another late in the season, but this is an another late in the season, and I don't lifetime, and I don't lifetime. ence of a lifetime, and I don't

Bloomfield Citizen.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY

WILLIAM A. RITSCHER, Jr. at Bloomfield, Eases County, N. J.

Office: 314 Glenwood Avenue Subscription, \$2.00 per year, in advance. Biz months, \$1.00; Three months, 50c.

intered of the Post-office at Bloomfield as second-class THE CITIERS solicits contributions from th general public on any subject—po-liteal, religious, educational, or social— solong as they do not contain any personal ttacks.

All communications must be accompanied by the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. rent week must be in hand not later than Priday noon.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1894.

The Spreading of Contagion. through his recklessness he may be inthat where a person knowingly communicates a contagious disease to ease by conscious exposure of others -such as on the streets, in halls, etc. He might be indicted as a public nuisance for endangering the public health in this way, even if no consequence had followed. The law provides some pen- ness." alty for such offences against the public safety."

Marion Harland Writes an Open Letter Participation in a newspaper contro versy is so distasteful to me that I have refrained until now from making public over my own signature the simple facts relative to a letter written in November, 1887, which commended a certain baking power "so far as I had any experience in the use of such compounds."

In 1890 I prepared a new edition "Common Sense in the Household. Many of the old fashioned receipts called for cream of tartar and soda, for which it was necessary to substitute baking power. I then carefully tested different baking preparations. Finding Cleveland's Baking Powder the best in quality, the most economical in use, and always sure to give uniform results, did what every intelligent housekeeper who keeps pace with the process in domestic science would do, adopted Cleveland's Baking Power and have used

it ever since. Under these circumstances it certainly not just toward me or the public for a manufacturer to continue to use, in spite of my earnest protest, an old testimonial, (frequently, too, with the date suppressed), and one that in the rapid growth of the culinary art may fairly be remembered as outhwed. cannot assuredly bear truthfully the

caption "Up To Date". I therefore write this open letter correct any false impressions that may

have been made. I wish to add further that real men is the only consideration that has or ever could induce me to recommend any article to the public.

MARION HARLAND.

Brooklyn, N. Y. -From the New York Tribune.

Martin Hummell has bought a large quantity of timber which he is having made up into fence posts, hitching posts and clothes-line posts and is selling these at a very low price at his coal yard on a citizen. An immoral man is not to unite, to overthrow the saloen, and upper Broad Street .- Add A number of well-known East Orange

men have arranged to go on a clam bake to Swinefield Bride on or about Thursday, May 24th. The club is temporarily action contrary to the best interests of the saloon will have to go. Good citicalled the "John Moller Secret Outing the State or community. Instead of zenship makes a virtuous nation. What Society." Some of those interested in the affair are Francis Lang, Ferdinand zen for the general good, he has no con- is a mighty host of true, honest citizens, Coyne, jr., W. C. Schmidt, J. J. Ready, W. Shears and H. Firth. The Superiority

constant care used in its preparation. pepsia, overcomes sick headaches and biliousness. It is just the medicine for

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients .- Advt.

For Over Fifty Years. Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the ild, soft cheasthe gums, allays all pain, cures wind colie, and is the best remedy for Diarrhose. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by

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a bottle. Be sure and ask for " Mrs.

POPPIES

other kind .- Advt.

Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no | the rum business are supreme.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

A Sermon Preached by the Rev. Chas A. Cook in the Baptist Church Sunday, May 6.

The Essex County Christian Endeavor Union Recently Sent a Request to Pastors of Churches in the County Where There Were Endeavor Societies to Preach on the Subject of Good Citizenship and Temperance on the Sunday Proceding the Regular Monthly Meeting of the Union - In Accordance with This Request Mr. Cook Preached Last Sunday

" But Paul said: I am a man which am a Jew of Tarous, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of no mean city."-Acts 21:39.

This introduction of himself to the Jerusalem shows that Paul loved the of the priest, bishop, or pope can be a should dominate all our life, that His city in which he had been brought up, and that he possessed one of the first and most essential elements which go to awful fear of excommunication from the should be allowed to lead as to neglect constitute a man a patriot and a good its best interests, willingness to make Judge Dixon, of this State, in a charge sacrifices for its welfare, these are qualito the Grand Jury of Paterson a few ties which go to constitute a man a citiyears ago, said: "If a man, conscious | zen in the truest and best sense. It that he carries about with him the takes a good deal more than either birth germs of a contagious disease, recklessly in a certain country or papers of naturalexposes the health and lives of others, ization to make a man a good citizen. he is a public nuisance and a jeriminal, Neither the one nor the other will and may be held answerable for the re- make him a good citizen if be makes sults of his conduct. If death occurs his citizenship rights and privileges serve purely selfish ends. A true citizen in all his acts as a citizen will keep in mind the interests and welfare of the many, in fact of the nation at large, and another and death results, the crime is will if necessary sacrifice his own personal manslaughter. . . The man may interests to the interests of the communibe indicted also for spreading the dis ty. Over fifty years ago a president of a college wrote these words: "When analyzed thereto by his presence in public places the spirit of patriotism consists of two elements the love of country, and a willingness to employ the choicest powers, physical, intellectual, and moral, in advancing its interest, honor, and happi-

> This, I know, is a high standard, which is far too seldom reached in these days, should be called to it from the pulpit, patriotism, and fill men with noble conbetter, I at the same time feel that it is fere. perfectly legitimate and right, yea, and morality and righteousness.

natures greatest purifiers and preservers, vileges of citizenship Indeed, the interests of Christianity itself demand that with no uncertain sound God's servants should fearlessly point out the perils that threaten to destroy the rights and privileges of true citizenship, and should at the same time call attention to those moral principles which should govern all men in the exercise of those rights

privileges serve his own selfish ends; in the affairs of the nation. and when that is the case, you have a

In the Dominion of Canada the Gov- ports the most iniquitous business that

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the fact that a man who engaged in the reproach upon the cause of Christ, and rum business disqualifies bimgelf from dishonors the name of the Saviour who the full rights of citizenship. It is a law | died on the cross to save him. Away in that such a man cannot hold ay muni- Africa, in a newly organized Zulu church, cipal office. That is, no schoon-keeper, a by-law was adopted which reads, "No or dealer in rum can be Mayor or Aider- member shall be permitted to drink the office in the government of cities, towns, thing if similar by-laws existed in every dent. By the license system the liquor enforced. The church would be purer, having a personal interest in that busi- her more than ever a blessing to the pess might use their office for its bene- world. fit. This the government probibits. It

isted in every State in the Union. Another thing. No man whose religious beliefs bind him in allegiance first | we have our citizenship in heaven, that and foremost and forever to the dictates loving loyalty to the Lord Jesus Christ good citizen in this or any other country. | claims should always be given the first Roman Catholics are bound under the recognition, and that nothing whatever rites of the Church to exercise their or set aside His claims. So to-day let us and bidden by the hierarchy. And they may be true to Him at all times, in do thus act no matter what the conse- things; then we shall be the best Chrisquences to the country, or even to the tians and the best citizens, best fitted to political party to which by personal pre- fill our places here on earth, and best ference they are ailled. It is known as fitted to enjoy the glories of Christ's a fact that can be abundantly proved, Kingdom forever. that Irish Republicans were forced in the last Presidential election by their priests to vote for Cleveland, although they preferred to vote for Harrison, the reason being that General Morgan, who was President Harrison's Commissioner of Indian Affairs, would not allow himself to be the tool of the Roman Catholics in securing large appropriations for the support of their sectarian schools among the Indians. I call attention to this only to illustrate what I am trying to set forth, namely, that no man can be a John J. H. Love, Matthias, Dodd and W. good citizen who exercises his rights as a citizen for selfish purposes, or for the purpose of religious sectarian aggrandizement. Undoubtedly the Roman Catholics have overstepped the mark for once, and like a boomerang they will yet

feel the reaction of their own doings. A man must be free from the dictate all the more reason why attention and despotic interference of ecclesiastical rulers if he is going to be a true citizen and such efforts as the Essex County in the country in which he lives. Every Christian Endeavor Union is putting man should be absolutely free in the forth be made to stir up a spirit of true exercise of his rights and privileges as a citizen. He should be indeed, as is so ceptions of their rights and privileges as frequently claimed in this country, a citizens. Though I have always held, sovereign citizen, sovereign of his own and hold still, that the less the pulpit | conscience and of his own acts, and no discusses general political questions the priest has any right to in any way inter-

Good citizenship involves the possesnecessary for sermons to be preached sion of high moral principles, and consewhose aim shall be to influence men to quently nothing should so fit a man for act as citizens from highest motives citizenship as the pure and purifying reand according to highest principles of ligion of the Lord Jesus Christ. Other Christ said of the Church, "Ye are the the principles of truth and righteous- For terms, etc., address or call at 537 salt of the earth," and as sait is one of ness inculeated by the word of God, a man Bloomfield Avenue .- Advt. living a godly live, one under the power so the Church should by her power and of the Holy Spirit, who has his citizenpurity never cease to exert a purifying ship in heaven, is above all best qualiinfluence upon society, and help preserve | fied to exercise all the rights and privithe country from a corrupt use of the pri- leges of earthly citizenship; and being

thus qualified, he undoubtedly ought to take his place as a citizen. Second. Good citizenship undoubtedly involves a practical interest in public affairs. He who has no concern for the temporal or moral well-being of his fellow citizens, who takes no interest in those movements in the state or nation which affect the welfare of thousands, or who and privileges. We desire this morning never does anything to secure good to consider some things which are ne- government in the country, should hardcessary to good citizenship. It will be ly be classed as a good citizen. It is impossible to cover all the subject, but undoubtedly the judifference and inacthere are some very important princi- tivity of a large number of the Christian ples to which attention should be called. | men in this country which accounts for First. I believe that good citizenship in- the existence of many of the enormous volves the possession of high moral princi- evils with which this country is burdenples. I do not say that an immoral man | ed. For if those whose convictions and cannot love his country, or cannot pos- sympathies are on the side of merality sess a certain amount of loyalty to its | would be true to their convictions, and material interests. He may. But I do | would unitedly act in accordance theresay that an immoral man lacks that bal- with, many of these evils, as was recentance and sensitiveness of conscience ly shown in this State, could be overwhich are so essential to enable a man | thrown and destroyed. For if the Christo do as he ought as a man and as tian people would unite, as they ought under the restraint that a moral, godly so sweep from this land that greatest man is. He is not under the restrain- enemy to the welfare and prosperity of ing influence of conscience and right- the country, it could be done. When eous principles. He can be bribed or moral principles govern the actions of cajoled or flattered into a course of citizens more than mere party allegiance, using his rights and privileges as a citi- this country needs more than anything

science about making those rights and | who will take an earnest, active interest But our subject is temperance and Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to the tre- development of McKanes and Suther- good citizenship. From what has almendous amount of brain work and lands, and Tammanyites, and such like. ready been said it is clear that these two There are some whom I hold cannot go together. Good citizenship involves be citizens; the very business in which opposition to the liquor traffic, and opof its superiority. It purifies the blood, they are engaged makes it impossible. position to the liquor traffic involves A. I. LEVI, which, the source of health, cures dys- No man who is engaged in the rum busi- total abstinence from the use of intoxiness, I care not who he is, can be a good cating drink. No man can effectually citizen. Good citizenship and beer-sell- oppose the liquor traffic on the one hand ing are an anomaly. No man is a good | who on the other hand supports it by his citizen who never exercises his rights own patronage. A moderate drinker and privileges as a citizen on the side of | who says he can take it or leave it alone, good government. And the fact is that but who never does leave it alone, but Confectioners, the whole army of men engaged in the goes right on taking it, is worse than the liquor traffic never think of exerting their | poor helpless drunkard, who is a slave rights and privileges in the interest of to the terrible appetite. Every Chrismorality or good government. They | tian ought to be a total abstainer. God's care not for the general good of the word teaches that "it is good neither to State or the nation; they throw their en- | eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything tire influence on the side of personal in- whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is terest and aggrandizement, and they offended, or is made weak." A beerhave no scruples whatever as to the drinker can never live a consecrated and table furnishings. Estimates furmethods by which they secure their Christian life. A professing Christian selfish aims. To them the interests of who drinks injures himself in body and soul, causes others to stumble, sup-

recognized has ever cursed this earth, brings man of any city, or be elected to any white man's grog." It would be a good or villiages. The reason for this is evi- church in Christendom, and were strictly business and Government of cities, and and being purer her power for good towns are so connected that men in office | would be greater, and God would make

We should not forget that we can enwould be a good thing if such a law ex joy our rights and privileges as earthly citizens for only a little while. The main thing after all is to remember that citizen. Love of one's country, loyalty to rights as citizens as they are directed yield ourselves afresh to Christ, that we 312 Glenwood Avenue,

> Gas Company Officers. The Montelair Gas and Water Company held its annual meeting at the office of the company Tuesday afternoon and elected these officers for the year President, Dr. John J. H. Love, of Montclair: Vice-President, Matthias Dodd, of East Orange; Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Baldwin, of this town; directors, W. Casey, Eugene Vanderpool Matthias Plum, Andrus B. Howe, Dr.

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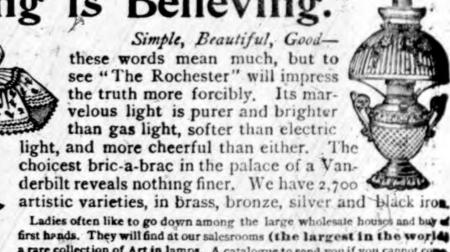
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